

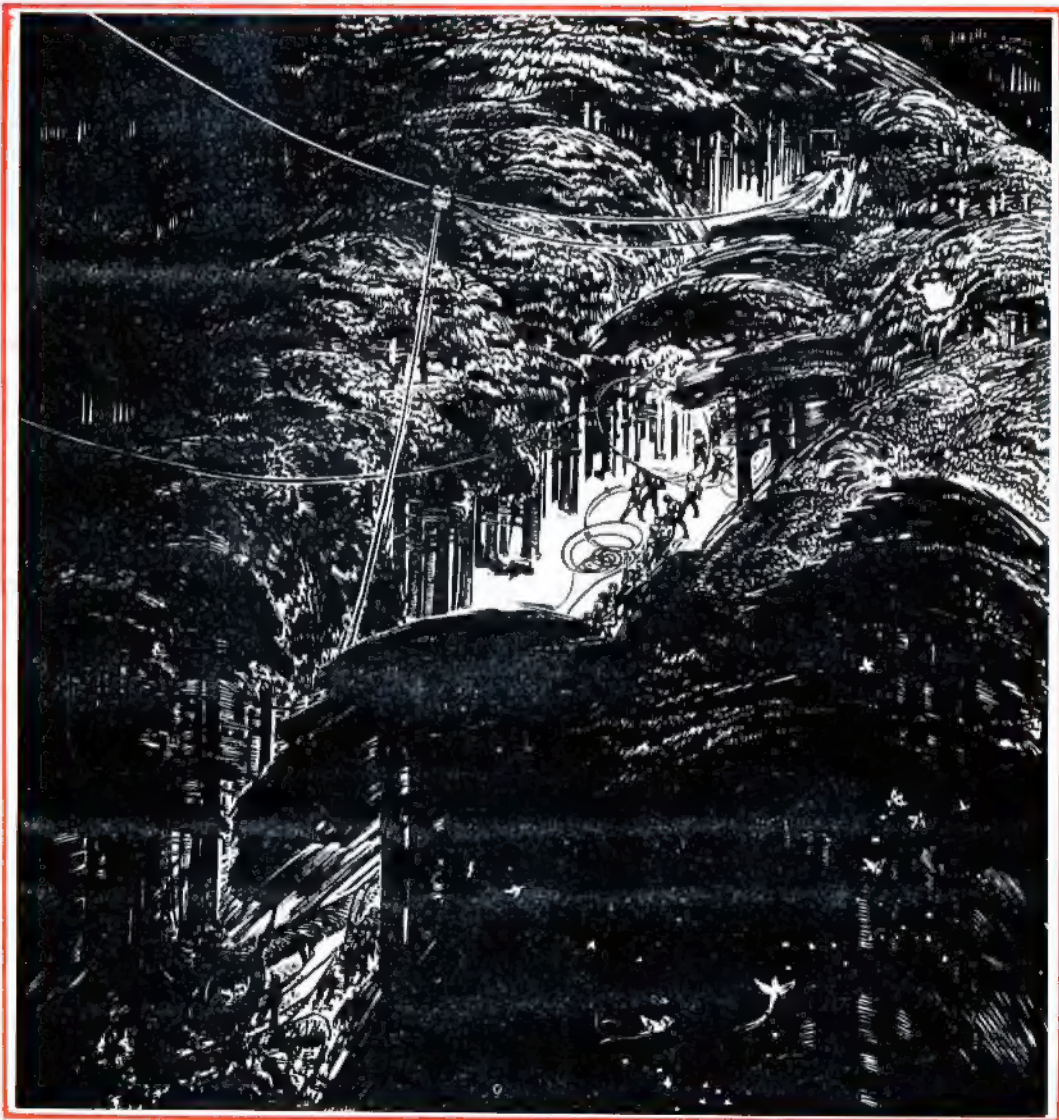
No. 5 February 2, 1981

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Final Judgment on Jiang Qing and Cohorts
- Japan-ASEAN Relations
- Best Chinese Sportsmen



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Final Judgment

The Special Court pronounces its final judgment, concluding a two-month historic trial. The ten defendants are found guilty of conspiratorial activities aimed at seizing supreme state power.

Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao receive death sentences with two-year reprieve; the others from life to 18 years' imprisonment (report on the court pronouncement p. 5; full text of the judgment pp. 13 to 28).

Readjustment and Stability

Readjustment will pave the way for sound economic development. It will reinforce rather than weaken the political stability (p. 3).

New Leaders for Beijing

The capital changes its mayor and the First Secretary of its Party committee (p. 6).

Better Air Services

China's expanding airline CAAC makes a determined effort to improve its services (p. 7).

Sports Fans Select Stars

Ten sports-men and -women have been chosen as China's best by popular votes (p. 29).

The Kampuchean War

An evaluation of the military situation in Kampuchea. Two years after it launched the invasion, Hanoi finds its troops tied down in the field as the

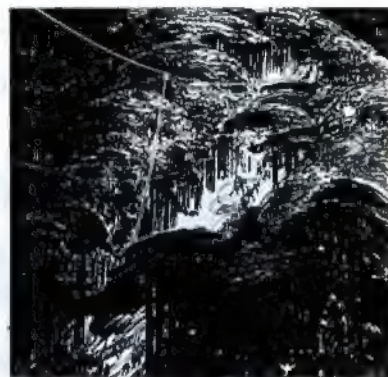
Americans were in Viet Nam (p. 9).

Japan and ASEAN

The Japanese Prime Minister's recent visit to the ASEAN states underscores their new importance to Tokyo (p. 9).

The Libya-Chad Merger

Background to a move whose implications have many African states and France worried (p. 11).



Putting up a cableway.
Woodcut by Chen Zuhuang

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CONTENTS

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS	3
Political Situation — Political Editor Zheng Bian	
LETTERS	4
EVENTS & TRENDS	5-8
Special Court Pronounces Final Judgment	
New Beijing Mayor	

Foreign Trade Targets Overfulfilled
CAAC Improves Service
Earthquake Hits Western Sichuan Province
Anniversary of Italian C.P.
Australian Foreign Minister Visits China
Vietnamese Proposal Is Hypocritical

INTERNATIONAL	9-12
Japan and ASEAN — "Beijing Review" news analyst An Ding	
Kampuchean War Into Its Third Year — Xinhua correspondent	
The Libyan-Chadian Merger — "Beijing Review" news analyst Yi Fei	

ARTICLES & DOCUMENTS

Written Judgment of the Special Court Under the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China	13
For Your Reference: Criminal Law Articles Mentioned in the Written Judgment	24

CULTURE & SCIENCE 29-30

HUMOUR IN CHINA 31

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Political Situation

Will economic readjustment that is being carried out at present lead to political instability? Will it disrupt the policy of the last few years?

Economic readjustment and political stability are complementary to each other. Political stability will not be affected by economic readjustment.

After the downfall of the gang of four, and particularly after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in December 1978, the principle of emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice was laid down, and on the basis of this principle a series of policies were drawn up. Since then there has emerged in China a political situation of stability and unity, vigour and liveliness. The ten-year turmoil has ended and a large number of false charges and frame-ups have been redressed; socialist democracy has been restored and carried forward, the socialist legal system has been set up and gradually improved, and the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques have been tried openly. Steps are being taken to abolish the system of life tenure of leading cadres, and industrial and agricultural production which was on the brink of collapse has been restored and is developing. In the short space of four years, great changes have taken place in China.

The present political situation is the most stable one since the 60s. China is a country with a

population of 1,000 million, of which 800 million are peasants. To judge whether or not China is stable, one should take the situation in the countryside as the main criterion.

Enormous changes have taken place in the villages over the past two years. As a result of the raising of purchasing prices of farm products and the adoption of more flexible economic policies for the rural areas, the peasants have become more enthusiastic and farm production has developed at a relatively fast pace, with marked improvement in the livelihood of most peasants.

As to industrial production, the tempo of development has been maintained even though there has been no increase in energy supply. The livelihood of most urban wage-earners has improved thanks to a pay rise, the institution of a bonus system and employment for more people.

The encouraging economic situation, however, is only one side of the picture. The other side is the hidden danger of which the Chinese Government is fully aware, including the rather big financial deficit, over-issuance of currency and rising prices. If resolute measures are not taken to cope with these, the peasants and workers will lose the economic benefits they have gained, and there may be setbacks in the overall situation.

After examining the past shortcomings and mistakes, the Party and the government have decided to make an earnest readjustment so that construc-

tion as a whole is placed on a practical and reliable basis.

There will be no change in China's policies during the current readjustment, and they are a continuation and development of the policies and principles laid down since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. The reform of economic structure and economic system will be continued, but the tempo will be slowed down. Reform of political system will also be carried out in a planned way. While maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, we will not change our policy of expanding our economic relations with foreign countries. We will also adhere to our foreign policy of opposing hegemonism and defending world peace.

The ten years of turmoil have left behind many contradictions in our society in addition to new ones which have cropped up under new historical conditions. These are factors making for instability, such as the employment question, illegal economic activities, lack of discipline, anarchism, violations of law, and the existence of unrepentant remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques. These problems will be tackled in an earnest and proper way.

There is no reason whatever to think that China will give up the principles and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee or that the political situation in China is not stable.

— Political Editor
Zheng Bian

LETTERS

Dutch Government Should Reconsider

As a former citizen of the Netherlands, I was very disappointed to read in *Beijing Review*, No. 50, 1980 that the government of the Netherlands granted an export permit for the construction of two submarines for Taiwan. I understand that this is detrimental to the peaceful unification of Taiwan and the mainland and to the long-established good relations between China and the Netherlands. I hope that the Government of the Netherlands will reconsider its decision.

J. Willem van Leenhoff
Quebec, Canada

On Personality Cult

I would like to comment on the article "On Personality Cult and Other Questions" (issue No. 52, 1980).

The "personality cult" has nothing to do with socialism and is harmful to it. I fully agree with your views in this regard. However, I wish to express a different opinion on why the "personality cult" emerged.

Economic backwardness, I think, is the soil in which the "personality cult" grows. But there are also other reasons behind this problem, such as lack of political democracy, the conservatism of bureaucratic system (which relies on private relations, rather than official examinations, to select talented people), and imperfections of the law. These problems are widespread and profound. Since education (ordinary, not ideological, education) is still underdeveloped, people are easily hoodwinked by such agitators as Jiang Qing and Yao Wenyuan.

In addition, the policies or economic theories of the Communist Party are aimed at improving people's living standards and augmenting national strength. But during a decade in the past, China was in a confusion as a result of over-emphasis on political thinking and ideology, including the "personality cult." Under such circumstances, how could you talk about improving people's living standards? This made China fall

behind the world's advanced countries by 10 to 20 years.

Tetsuo Mori
Tokyo, Japan

Gang of Four's Crimes

Beijing Review has clarified many items that I was not sure about. I will use the October 6, 1980 issue (No. 40) as an example. In the special feature section on "The 'Dazibao': Its Rise and Fall," I gained insight into what the "cultural revolution" was all about, what the gang of four was trying to do and the methods they used to carry out their goals. It seems to me that the Central Government's ability to interrupt this is almost as important as the original liberation. Any device, such as the "dazibao," which allows people to make accusations anonymously is evil and against democracy.

Carolyn R. Wheeler
Grand Rapids, U.S.A.

Puzzled

I noticed something in your issue No. 44, 1980 which puzzled me. On page 24, in the article about urban life, there is an interview with a family which claims that their children were victims of the "cultural revolution," missed getting an education, and have become workers. What puzzles me is—are you a victim because you become a worker? In other words, poor education in itself is certainly not good, but becoming a worker in a country that needs good workers is indeed a good thing. What I mean is that the article gives me the feeling that one should apologize for being a worker.

Indeed good work can only be done by skilled, well-trained people. In order to become skilled one has to have a good deal of motivation; China's socialist construction and the personal feeling of self-satisfaction after doing a good job ought to provide such motivation. Other articles in your magazine have shown that there are several means of getting spare-time vocational training in your country. I hope that these three boys and others are able to get such training now or in the future so that your four modernizations can truly be realized!

B.J.M.
Ludvika, Sweden

Support of Afghanistan

On the question of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, I suggest that you publish more special articles on Afghanistan covering the grave situation in this country and exposing the facts which reactionary countries try to conceal.

In the name of philanthropy, I hope that you will appeal to the freedom- and peace-loving people of the world and call on them to unanimously support Afghanistan—a victim of aggression, regret all the actions of the Soviet Union and compel it to respect human rights as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries.

Ferrah Azzeddine
Sidi Khaled, Algeria

We published a special feature entitled "Afghanistan: One Year After the Soviet Invasion" in issue No. 1 of this year.—Ed.

On International Coverage

I found your article on Reagan's victory excellent (issue No. 46, 1980). Your news analysis of international affairs is first rate in general. It provides information which is rarely provided in our own news coverage—like the statistics on oil flow and prices resulting from the Iran-Iraq war.

The style of writing has improved so much since the days of the "cultural revolution"—it is sincere, authentic and fascinating.

Vera Simone (Khan)
Anaheim, Ca., U.S.A.

In your international column, I greatly appreciated the article "Early End to Hostilities Is Best" by news analyst Yu Pang (issue No. 40, 1980). This article gave a good analysis of the Iraq-Iran conflict. *Beijing Review's* interview with Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq (issue No. 45, 1980) was also an important article.

Shahenur Islam
Pabna, Bangladesh

I find your international column very interesting because it helps me understand the problems of other countries. However, I hope that this column will cover some other more serious world problems as well.

Jova del Socorro Rondon
Villavicencio, Colombia

POLITICAL**Special Court Pronounces Final Judgment**

The Special Court under the Supreme People's Court pronounced final judgment on Jiang Qing and nine other defendants at 9 a.m. on January 25 in Beijing.

Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao were sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve and permanent deprivation of political rights; Wang Hongwen was sentenced to life imprisonment and permanent deprivation of political rights.

Yao Wenyuan was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years; Chen Boda, Huang Yongsheng and Jiang Tengjiao were sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years; Wu Faxian and Li Zuopeng were sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years; Qiu Huizuo was sentenced to 16 years' imprison-

ment and deprivation of political rights for five years.

From November 20 to December 29, 1980, the Special Court held 42 sessions for investigations and debate, during which 49 witnesses and victims appeared in court to testify, and 873 pieces of evidence were examined. On January 25, 1981, two months and five days after the trial started, sentences were finally passed on the ten principal culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques according to law.

When the defendants were brought to the dock at the final session of the Special Court, they looked tense and dejected. When Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao were given the death sentence, they were immediately handcuffed by the court police.

When the judgment on Jiang Qing was announced, she disrupted court order by yelling. On orders from the Presiding Judge, Vice-President of the Special Court Wu Xiuquan, she was frog-marched from the courtroom.

The written judgment (for full text see p. 13) read out at the Special Court by its President Jiang Hua confirmed that the counter-revolutionary cliques headed by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing respectively had all carried out conspiratorial activities aimed at seizing supreme Party and state power. Both cliques had the common criminal motives and purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship in China. They conspired together in committing criminal offences, and thus formed a counter-revolutionary alliance. The criminal activities of the two counter-revolutionary cliques lasted for a whole decade, bringing calamities to all fields of work and all regions across the country, subjecting the system of the people's democratic dictatorship and socialist public order in our country to extremely grave danger, inflicting very heavy damage on the national economy and all other undertakings, and causing enormous disasters to the people of all nationalities in the country.

The written judgment point-



Sentences being passed on the ten principal culprits at the Special Court.



Cartoon by Hua Junwu

ed out that the sentences were final and that the fixed terms of imprisonment for those who were sentenced to such a penalty shall run from the first day of enforcement of the sentences. Where an offender has been held in prior custody, the duration of such custody shall be deducted from the term of imprisonment at the rate of one day for each day spent in prior custody.

At 10:50 a.m. on January 25, when Jiang Hua declared the Special Court closed, all the 1,200 representatives who attended the session warmly applauded to express their support for the final judgment of the Special Court.

Altogether 60,000 people from the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government as well as from the central organs, people's organizations, democratic parties and the People's Liberation Army attended the court hearings, while millions upon millions of people all over the country watched the court proceedings on the TV.

New Beijing Mayor

According to a decision taken at the tenth session of the Standing Committee of the

Seventh Municipal People's Congress of Beijing, Jiao Ruoyu, former Minister of the Eighth Ministry of Machine-Building, was appointed acting mayor of Beijing to replace Lin Hujia, former mayor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government. Lin Hujia is to be appointed to another post by the State Council.

In December 1979 Lin Hujia was elected mayor of Beijing at the third session of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress of Beijing. According to the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments at various levels, the term of office of the people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the central authorities is five years.

The organic law also stipulates that when the people's congress at the provincial or municipal level is not in session and when the provincial governor or the mayor of a city is unable for one reason or another to perform his duties, the standing committee of the provincial or municipal people's congress can decide on the choice of a deputy to carry out his duties.

Duan Junyi, former first secretary of the Henan provin-

cial Party committee, will replace Lin Hujia as the first secretary of the Beijing municipal Party committee. Acting mayor Jiao Ruoyu will be the second secretary.

ECONOMIC

Foreign Trade Targets Overfulfilled

China's imports and exports totalled 54,600 million yuan in 1980. This was 8.5 per cent higher than planned for the year and 20.7 per cent more than in 1979.

An outstanding feature of foreign trade last year was that the volume of exports increased faster than imports. Total exports in 1980 amounted to 26,900 million yuan, or 27 per cent more than in 1979. Imports totalled 27,700 million yuan, an increase of 15.2 per cent.

There was also a change in the commodities imported and exported. Among the exports, the proportion of heavy industrial products increased while that of farm and sideline products dropped. Among the imports, there were more cotton, chemical fibres and wood pulp and less rolled steel and machinery.

One of the reasons for the increase in the value of exports was the big rise in the price of oil on the world market. But the main reasons were:

— Thanks to the readjustment of the national economy, production increased, thereby increasing the amount of commodities for export.

— Greater flexibility in foreign trade operations. Various methods are employed, such as processing-goods for foreign firms which supply the raw materials or patterns, holding

of sales exhibitions abroad and compensatory trade.

— Reforming the foreign trade system to encourage local authorities and various departments to expand their exports.

CAAC Improves Service

The General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) will keep its fares competitive and does not intend to call for a hike in spite of the rising fuel costs. Improvements are being made in reservations and bookings and there will be a link-up with the international computerized reservations services in March this year.

This statement was made by Shen Tu, Director-General of the CAAC, at a press conference attended by both Chinese and foreign journalists.

When asked about the inefficiency of the CAAC staff, the director said that there are really some problems which should be attended to and that steps are taken to provide stricter training. The director disclosed that the CAAC has opened two colleges and six technical schools for this purpose and sent 160

crew members for training on foreign airlines.

At the conference, Shen Tu gave an account of the history of development of the CAAC. With the inauguration of flights between China and the United States, he said, the CAAC now has regular services to 17 countries as well as to Xianggang (Hongkong) and Shajah, the total distance being more than 90,000 kilometres. It has 166 airlines at home, totalling 190,000 kilometres. At present, the CAAC has an air fleet of considerable size, and its aircraft call at 115 airports. Networks for training civil aviation staff of various kinds of services, for aircraft maintenance and for communications, navigation and weather forecast have been built. With regard to international through transport and acting as agents for other airlines, the CAAC has established business contacts with more than 180 airlines throughout the world.

More agreements will be signed this year, Shen Tu continued. Representatives of airlines from Madagascar, the Arab Republic of Yemen and Singapore will be coming to China for talks shortly.

The director said that the domestically produced "Yun-7" airliner is being tried out on domestic routes, and another one, the "Yun-10," is now being produced on a trial basis. The CAAC is also considering the purchase of foreign aircraft and is presently studying various options.

Shen Tu made known at the conference that two airports, Hongqiao in Shanghai and Baiyun in Guangzhou, are open to civilian aircraft from Taiwan Province at any time in case of emergency.

SOCIAL

Earthquake Hits Western Sichuan Province

An earthquake, measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale, struck Dawu County in the Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in the western part of Sichuan Province at 5:13 a.m. on January 24. The epicentre was at 31 deg. 10 min. north latitude and 101 deg. 20 min. east longitude. Nearly all the buildings at the county seat had collapsed, and more than 150 people were killed and over 300 injured.

A delegation headed by Vice-Governor of Sichuan Province Qiao Zhimin was sent by the Sichuan provincial Party committee and the people's government to the disaster area that day to direct relief work.

Medical teams have been sent to Dawu County from Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, Chongqing, Yaan and other cities with large quantities of relief materials.

On board an airliner from Beijing to New York.



FOREIGN RELATIONS

Anniversary of Italian C.P.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Italian Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on January 20 sent a congratulatory message to its Central Committee.

The message praised the Italian Communist Party for having developed into a Party with a broad mass base and playing an important role not only in the political life in Italy but also in the cause of defending world peace and for human progress.

"Relations between the two Parties have entered a new stage of development since the visit to China by the Italian Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Berlinguer in April last year. We are convinced that the friendly relations between the two Parties will continuously develop and will be strengthened on the basis of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and mutual trust. We sincerely wish that the Italian Communist Party will score new victories in its future struggles," the message concluded.

Australian Foreign Minister Visits China

Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang met in Beijing with Australian Foreign Minister A.A. Street and his party on separate occasions. During the talks between the Chinese Premier and the Australian Foreign Minister, both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations and hoped that the two countries will constantly hold consultations on

the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

Earlier, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks with the Australian Foreign Minister. They shared identical or similar views on many international questions and they differed on a few others. During the Australian Foreign Minister's stay in Beijing (January 23-27), the two sides initialled an agreement on cultural co-operation.

In his speech at the banquet held on January 23 in honour of the distinguished guests, Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out that in the current turbulent world, "only when all countries become united and support the just struggles of the people who are subjected to aggression, will it be possible to contain aggression and expansion by the hegemonists and defend peace and security in this region."

Foreign Minister Street said: "Australia abhors and completely repudiates the Soviet action in Afghanistan in subjugating a proud people by brutal use of military strength. And we cannot accept Viet Nam's arrogant assertion that its de facto control over Kampuchea, which it declares irreversible, is not a fit subject even to be discussed with concerned and affected countries of the region."

Vietnamese Proposal Is Hypocritical

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in its reply note to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on January 20, pointed out that the "proposal" put forward in the latter's note of January 2 for both the Chinese and Vietnamese sides "to stop hostilities along the border" on the occasion of the traditional Spring Festival was

in fact aimed at deceiving world opinion, deluding the Vietnamese people and shirking responsibility so as to cover up its acts of intensifying anti-China manoeuvres and war of aggression against Kampuchea.

"In recent years," the Chinese note continued, "the Vietnamese authorities have intensified their aggression and expansion abroad, carried out armed invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and posed a military threat to Thailand, wantonly disrupting the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. At the same time, Vietnamese troops have incessantly encroached upon China's territory and frequently shelled and fired into China's territory for harassment and sabotage. These acts have seriously endangered the peaceful life of Chinese border inhabitants, causing heavy losses to their life and property. Obviously, the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the immense sufferings of the Indo-Chinese peoples and the current turbulence in Southeast Asia have been created by no other than the Vietnamese authorities that are pushing regional hegemonism with the support of the Soviet Union."

The note pointed out: "If Viet Nam is really concerned over the security of the peoples in this region, it should abandon once for all its policy of following the Soviet Union in committing aggression and expansion abroad and seeking regional hegemony, and it should stop its anti-China activities and encroachments on China's border areas, withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and put an end to its provocations along the Thai border and to its activities menacing peace and security in the region."

Japan and ASEAN

INSTEAD of first visiting the United States as his predecessors generally did immediately after becoming Prime Minister, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki went and visited members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This underscores the new importance Japan puts on its relations with the ASEAN nations.

During his 13-day tour of Southeast Asia, which ended on January 20, Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki stressed on several occasions that broad cooperation with the ASEAN nations is a cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy. This is understandable, for Southeast Asia is vitally important to Japan. Japan imports substantial quantities of oil and raw materials from this region, which in turn buys a lot of Japanese products and is a major recipient of Japanese overseas investment. The Strait of Malacca in this region also plays a vital role in Japan's economic life. Each year, 80 per cent of Japan's oil imports and 40 per cent of its exports pass through this strait. Therefore, it is easy to see how the peace, security and stability of this region directly affects Japan.

Political Factor

Suzuki's visit, which some sources have dubbed "the inception of Suzuki diplomacy," differs somewhat from visits paid by other Japanese Prime Ministers to this region. In the past, stress was on "natural resources" or "economic diplomacy." Prime Minister Suzuki's visit is more political in motivation.

In talks with ASEAN leaders, visitor and hosts discussed the strengthening of political cooperation in addition to developing their economic ties. The Indochinese issue also figured prominently in their talks. Suzuki repeated Japan's support for the ASEAN nations' just stand on the Kampuchean issue. He called for a Vietnamese troop pullout from Kampuchea and expressed his support for the U.N. proposal for an early convening of an international conference for the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue. On Afghanistan, Prime Minister Suzuki and the ASEAN leaders demanded that the U.N. Charter must be observed. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan must be respected and there should be no resort to arms to solve the Afghan problem. They also called for an early realization of peace between Iran and Iraq.

Security Considerations

Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to the ASEAN nations was not only to strengthen his country's economic ties with the ASEAN nations, but also to allow Japan to play a greater political role in Asia. Japanese newspapers have been quick to point out that Japanese ties with the ASEAN nations stem not only

from economic needs, but also from Japan's overall security requirements.

Japan, with its close economic ties with the ASEAN nations, is understandably disturbed by Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea, its armed intrusions into Thailand and its menacing the whole of Southeast Asia, all this with Moscow's support. Moreover, despite both the ruling and opposition parties in Japan repeatedly demanding the return of the northern territories in order to safeguard Japanese security, these Japanese islands are still occupied by the Soviet Union. Now, as the Soviets step up their drive south, the vital Strait of Malacca is coming increasingly under Soviet pressure which, of course, affects the interests of Japan. It is out of such strategic considerations that Japan today is attaching greater importance to its relations with the ASEAN nations, taking steps to strengthen political and economic ties with these countries and showing a greater willingness to play a more active role in Asia.

It is for these very reasons too that the Japanese Prime Minister's visit, which marks a new development of co-operation between Japan and the ASEAN nations, was so fiercely attacked by Moscow and Hanoi.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst An Ding

Kampuchean War Into Its Third Year

THE national salvation war of Democratic Kampuchea has entered its third year after two dry and rainy seasons.

Over the past three months since the third dry season started in November, Kampuchean resistance has grown in scale and intensity.

Encouraging Development

One, the national army and guerrillas have become more effective and more flexible in tactics. They have attacked and destroyed enemy battalion and regiment command posts, groups of strong-points and even the Vietnamese military airfield in O Sralau.

Two, Kampuchean army and guerrilla units have struck deep behind enemy lines to open up new areas of fighting. In the Angkor area, around Tonle Sap Lake, in the Fish Hook area bordering Viet Nam and

grown. Democratic Kampuchean units and Khmer Serei troops recently mounted a joint attack on a Vietnamese transport convoy, the first large-scale action taken jointly by anti-Vietnamese forces. Several armed resistance contingents have declared for the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea.

Erroneous Policies Corrected

The situation in Kampuchea today is different from two years ago, when the Vietnamese troops took Phnom Penh. At

mountains and other base areas. During this testing time, the Democratic Kampuchean Government took a long hard look at itself, summed up experiences and drew appropriate lessons, and corrected some of its erroneous policies. It drew up and promulgated the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea and reshuffled the cabinet. In the unoccupied areas, the Democratic Kampuchean Government organized life for a protracted war. New villages were built and production carried on to gradually provide the people with the staples of life. These measures have won growing sympathy and support from the people, drawing more people into the war to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors. In enemy-occupied areas, the people provide guerrilla units with information about the enemy and do their bit to fight the alien invaders. Today, the government commands a national army and guerrilla force of nearly 60,000 people. Guerrilla bases have been consolidated and the area of guerrilla activities vastly extended. Nowhere in Kampuchea today can the enemy consider itself really safe from attack.

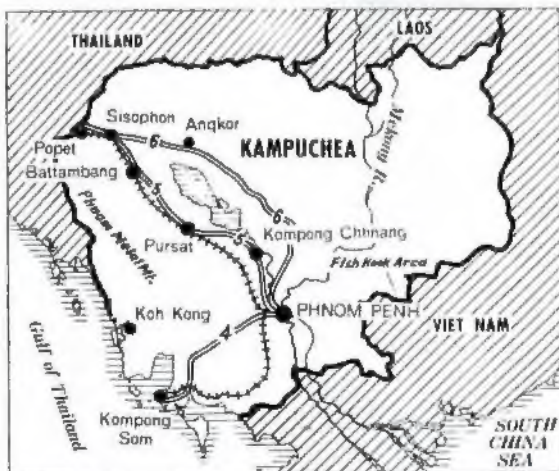
Democratic Kampuchea has survived the most difficult period of its war for national existence. The Kampuchean army and guerrillas have developed now to the stage of being able to wipe out the enemy by the platoon and company on the battlefield and strike deep behind enemy lines to open up new fronts.

around the strategic port city of Kompong Som, guerrillas have stepped up attacks.

Three, enemy communications and transport lines have been attacked in more places than before. In the last three months, the Kampuchean army and guerrillas have ambushed Vietnamese convoys along Highways 4, 5 and 6. They took Daeum Phka, a Vietnamese stronghold on Highway 5, raided Chhuk on Highway 3 in Kampot Province and cut the railway line linking Damnak and Pursat city. A Vietnamese military train was destroyed in western Kampot District and railway traffic was disrupted between Kompong Som and Phnom Penh and between Battambang and Phnom Penh on several occasions. Two Vietnamese launches near Koh Kong were sunk.

Four, patriotic unity against the Vietnamese invaders has

that time, Vietnamese troops marched in almost unchecked and took over huge areas. The Kampuchean armed forces took a terrible beating. A part of the main forces were driven to hold a strip of densely forested territory along the Kampuchea-Thailand border and the local armed forces were disintegrated and scattered. Democratic Kampuchea was put in an extremely difficult position. The Vietnamese authorities, at one stage, claimed that Democratic Kampuchea could not last more than three weeks. But the forces of Democratic Kampuchea fought back tenaciously, beating back again and again enemy offensives in the Phnom Melai



The Floundering Enemy

For the Vietnamese invaders, life is now not so pleasant. Not only has Viet Nam failed to attain its goal of wiping out Kampuchean resistance quickly, as it had hoped, on the contrary, Viet Nam is being drained of its much needed manpower, material and finance in a protracted guerrilla war. This war Viet Nam started has got Viet Nam deep into political and economic trouble. The number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea has risen to more than 200,000, but they have not accomplished what they set out to do. Morale is low and disease is taking its toll. The invaders are racked by internal contradictions and their casualties in Kampuchea mount. More and more, one hears of mutinies, desertions and defections. It is not the picture of a victorious occupying army, but of an army facing mounting difficulties. In the enemy-occupied areas, the indigenous people have grown increasingly dissatisfied with Vietnamese colonial rule and more and more have left for areas held by the Democratic Kampuchean Government. Among military and civilian officials in the Heng Samrin regime, opposition to the Vietnamese occupation is growing. Last year, puppet officials have gone in groups over to the guerrillas. Even in Phnom Penh, organized resistance has emerged.

On the battlefield and in the occupied areas, the past two years have proved that the Vietnamese aggressors cannot subjugate the Kampuchean people. If Hanoi continues to refuse to pull its troops out of

Kampuchea, it will have to pay much more dearly militarily, politically, economically and diplomatically. The Kampuchean

armed forces are bound to win in the end, despite the many difficulties they still face.

—Xinhua correspondent

The Libyan-Chadian Merger

GOUKOUNI Weddeye, President of Chad's National Union Transitional Government, visited Libya's capital of Tripoli last month at the invitation of Libyan leader Gaddafi. At the end of the five-day visit, a communique was issued on January 6 announcing an agreement by the two countries to merge into a single state. The sudden announcement from Tripoli aroused strong reaction among African countries and in other parts of the world.

Condemnation From O.A.U. On the suggestion of several African countries, an emergency meeting of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) was convened in Lome, the capital of Togo, on January 14. Both the Bureau members of the 17th Summit Conference and the members of the ad hoc committee on Chad of the O.A.U. were in attendance. The communique from the one-day summit firmly declared that "the reported merger agreement between Libya and the National Union Transitional Government of Chad violates both the spirit and letter of the Lagos Accord and therefore stands condemned."

The Lagos Accord was an agreement signed in Nigeria's capital of Lagos, at the urging of the O.A.U. and neighbouring African countries, by 11 political factions of Chad in August 1979. Under this accord, a ceasefire was achieved between

the different factions and a united transitional government was established in November 1979; Goukouni, then the leader of the People's Armed Forces, became President, while Kamougue, the commander of the former government's military police corps, became Vice-President and Hissene Habre, the leader of the Northern Armed Forces, was named Defence Minister. As its name implies, the current government is an interim one; the accord stipulates in clear terms that it is only to hold power for 18 months. In the meantime, a constitutional drafting committee in charge of general elections is to be set up for the subsequent return to an elected government. The decision of Goukouni, in the capacity of transitional president, to merge his country with Libya is of course in violation of the accord. Oman Bongo, President of Gabon, stated that Goukouni "by law, cannot do this." The communique of the O.A.U.'s emergency meeting states that only a government freely and democratically elected by the Chadian people has the authority and legal power to decide whether Chad should commit itself to such a far-reaching agreement.

The Lome emergency meeting mandates the Secretary-General of the O.A.U. to organize free and fair elections in Chad under the auspices of the O.A.U. by the end of April 1981.

Apprehension. The military role of Libya in Chad's recent civil war has caused considerable uneasiness among African countries. When Libya and Chad declared their proposed union, this uneasiness swiftly grew. Not a few countries in Africa are now quite apprehensive. Why?

First, there has been a long border dispute between Libya and Chad. In 1973 and again in 1977, Libyan troops intruded into northern Chad and occupied its uranium-rich, 110,000-square-kilometre area called the Aozou strip. At the end of last year, Libyan regular troops intervened in Chad's civil war on Goukouni's side and have remained there after victory in spite of the O.A.U.'s call on two occasions for their withdrawal. People suspect that the current merger proposal is not a voluntary action by the two independent nations, but is essentially the annexation of Chad by Libya. Others attribute the proposal to the military occupation of Chad by its northern neighbour.

In addition, Senegal's President Abdou Diouf has accused Libyan leader Gaddafi of planning to establish a mammoth Libyan-controlled "United States of the Sahara" embracing Senegal, Niger, Mali, Gambia and Chad. This suspicion is not without reason: the President of the Central African Republic David Dacko recently warned that a group of former central African soldiers are now undergoing military training in Libya, and called on his people to heighten their vigilance.

Of particular concern for many is Gaddafi's ample supply of Soviet war materials. If the Libyan-Chadian merger is to be put into effect, a vast stretch of territory from the

Mediterranean coast to central Africa will be joined together, with only one country, the Central African Republic, remaining between the planned union and Zaire, a major African mining country. This prospect has not only alarmed Africa, but also Western Europe, especially France, the former colonial power in west Africa. The European Assembly has responded with a resolution denouncing the merger as essentially an annexation. France has also sent two contingents of marines to the Central African Republic to reinforce its troops there in accordance with existing agreement between the two countries.

Trends. France had troops stationed in Chad, its former colony, until last May, when Goukouni pledged not to let Libyans have a hand in Chad's affairs. So France has now charged that the proposed merger is illegal and the ambitions of the Libyan leader poses a threat to Africa. Paris has also indicated the possibility of strengthening its military co-operation with the most directly threatened countries, such as Niger and Sudan in particular. The Libyan Government has responded by denying the French accusation and warning the French Government of serious consequences from any hostile acts towards Chad or Libya.

There is widespread fear in Chad that conflict among the political factions may break out again over this latest issue. The Chadian civil war lasted 14 years and alliances among the various factions often shifted. It will probably not be easy for them to reach a consensus of opinion regarding such a volatile issue concerning the nation's future. Kamougue, Vice-President of the National Union

Transitional Government and the primary representative of the interests of southern Chad's black population, is reported to have declared that Chad's sovereignty cannot be bargained or sold and that the proposed merger was "an impossible marriage." As for Habre, the leader of the Northern Armed Forces and the main challenger to Goukouni's rule, though he was ultimately defeated in the recent civil war, his troops have not sustained heavy losses. Habre's men are fewer in number than those of his opponent, but reportedly better in organization and higher in combat effectiveness. Throughout most of last year's nine-month war, his troops had the upper hand and controlled large parts of Ndjamena, Chad's capital; it was only after the Libyans entered the fighting with Soviet tanks, heavy artillery and planes that Habre's men were forced to evacuate their positions in the capital and other places in the country. They carried out an orderly retreat, however, to their mountain bases and reports indicate that Habre will continue to fight in a guerrilla war. This time, he said, his enemy is not Goukouni, but the Soviet-armed invaders from Libya.

Last month's O.A.U. emergency meeting again called on Libya to withdraw its troops from Chad. But Libyan Foreign Minister Treik, who was present at the O.A.U. meeting, declared at a press conference in Lome that Libya would not respect any decision made by the O.A.U. conference. It thus appears that the conclusion of Chad's civil war last year is not bringing lasting peace to the war-torn country and its people, but only greater instability to the region.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Yi Fei

Written Judgment of the Special Court Under the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China

(January 23, 1981)

The prosecutors: Huang Huoqing, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and concurrently Chief of the Special Procuratorate; Yu Ping and Shi Jinqian, Deputy Chiefs of the Special Procuratorate; and Procurators Ma Chunyi, Wang Wenlin, Wang Fang, Wang Zhenzhong, Wang Pusheng, Wang Yaoqing, Feng Changyi, Qu Wenda, Zhu Zongzheng, Jiang Wen, Sun Shufeng, Li Tianxiang, Shen Jialiang, Zhang Zhongru, Zhang Yingjie, Zhang Zhaoqi, Meng Qingen, Tu Men, Zhong Shuqin, Yuan Tongjiang and Jing Yusong.

The defendant, Jiang Qing, female, 67, of Zhucheng County, Shandong Province. Formerly deputy head of the "cultural revolution group under the Central Committee" of the Communist Party of China and a member of the Political Bureau of the Ninth and Tenth C.P.C. Central Committees. Now in custody.

The defendant, Zhang Chunqiao, male, 63, of Juye County, Shandong Province. Formerly deputy head of the "cultural revolution group under the C.P.C. Central Committee," a member of the Political Bureau of the Ninth C.P.C. Central Committee, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Tenth C.P.C. Central Committee and chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Now in custody.

The defendant, Yao Wenyuan, male, 49, of Zhuji County, Zhejiang Province. Formerly a member of the "cultural revolution group under the C.P.C. Central Committee," a member of the Political Bureau of the Ninth and Tenth C.P.C. Central Committees and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Now in custody.



Jiang Hua, President of the Special Court, reading the written judgment.

The defendant, Wang Hongwen, male, 46, of Changchun city, Jilin Province. Formerly vice-chairman of the Tenth C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Now in custody.

The defendant, Chen Boda, male, 76, of Huian County, Fujian Province. Formerly head of the "cultural revolution group under the C.P.C. Central Committee" and a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Eighth and Ninth C.P.C. Central Committees. Now in custody.

The defendant, Huang Yongsheng, male, 70, of Xianning County, Hubei Province. Formerly chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Now in custody.

The defendant, Wu Faxian, male, 65, of Yongfeng County, Jiangxi Province. Formerly deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff and

concurrently commander of the Air Force. Now in custody.

The defendant, Li Zuopeng, male, 66, of Jian County, Jiangxi Province. Formerly deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff and concurrently first political commissar of the Navy. Now in custody.

The defendant, Qiu Huizuo, male, 66, of Xingguo County, Jiangxi Province. Formerly deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff and concurrently director of the General Logistics Department. Now in custody.

The defendant, Jiang Tengjiao, male, 61, of Hongan County, Hubei Province. Formerly air force political commissar of the P.L.A. Nanjing Units. Now in custody.

The advocates: Defence lawyers Han Xuezhong and Zhang Zhong for the defendant Yao Wenyan;

Defence lawyers Gan Yupei and Fu Zhiren for the defendant Chen Boda;

Defence lawyers Ma Kechang and Zhou Hengyuan for the defendant Wu Faxian;

Defence lawyers Zhang Sizhi and Su Huiyu for the defendant Li Zuopeng;

Defence lawyers Wang Shunhua and Zhou Kuizheng for the defendant Jiang Tengjiao.

The other defendants, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen, Huang Yongsheng and Qiu Huizuo, did not entrust their defence to any lawyers, nor did they request the Special Court to assign advocates for them.

Task of the Special Court

The Special Court under the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China was set up in line with the "decision on the establishment of a Special Procuratorate under the Supreme People's Procuratorate and a Special Court under the Supreme People's Court to prosecute and try the principal defendants in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques," which was adopted at the 16th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress held on September 29, 1980. The task of this court, as defined by the decision, is trying the principal defendants in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques.

On November 5, 1980, the Special Procuratorate brought before this court the case of

the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques plotting to overthrow the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and lodged a public prosecution against the defendants, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyan, Wang Hongwen, Chen Boda, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao.

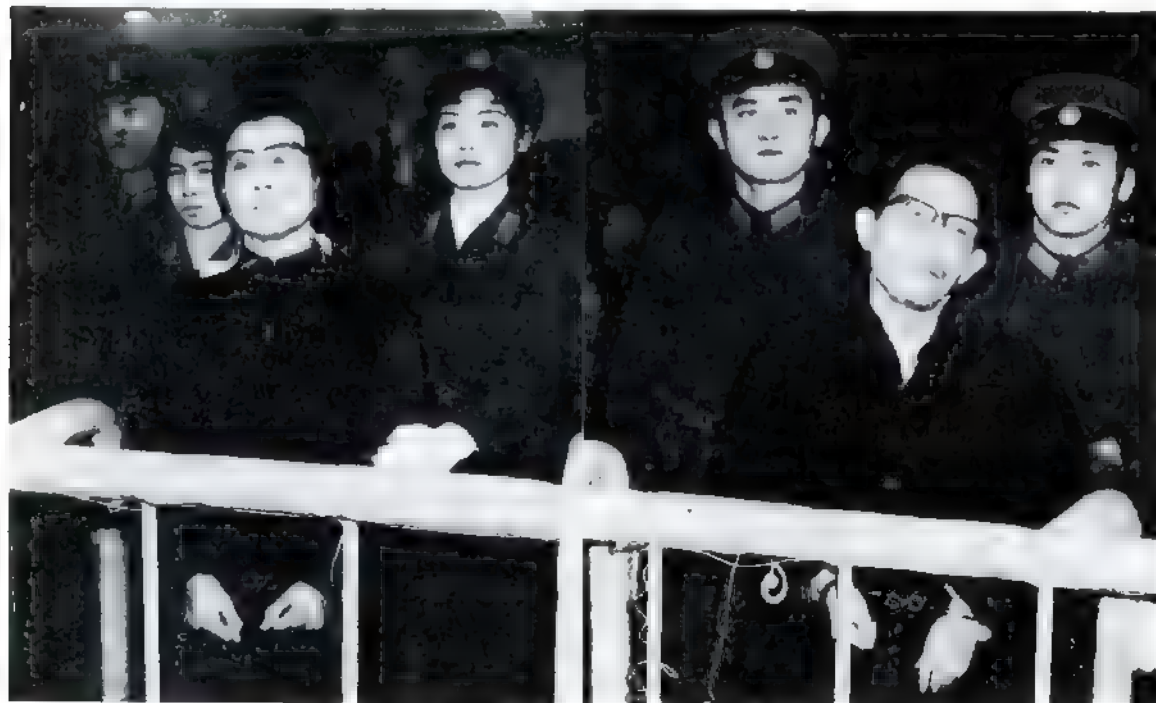
Article 9 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China states: "If an act performed after the founding of the People's Republic of China and prior to the enforcement of the present law was not deemed an offence under the laws, decrees and policies then in force, these laws, decrees and policies shall be the standard. If the act was deemed an offence under the said laws, decrees and policies and is also subject to prosecution under Section 8, Chapter 4, of the general provisions of the present law, the standard of criminal liability shall also be the said laws, decrees and policies. But if the act is not deemed an offence or the penalty for the offence is lighter under the present law, the present law shall apply." In line with the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China and the Law of Criminal Procedure of the People's Republic of China, this court tried the principal defendants in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques in Beijing from November 20, 1980, to January 25, 1981. This court listened to the speeches of public prosecutors in support of the public prosecution, interrogated the defendants and listened to their depositions, defences and final statements, heard the speeches of the advocates, the testimonies of the witnesses and the accounts of some of the victims, and verified various pieces of evidence directly relating to the case.

This court confirms that the counter-revolutionary clique headed by Lin Biao and the counter-revolutionary clique headed by Jiang Qing were both counter-revolutionary cliques that carried out conspiratorial activities for the purpose of seizing the supreme power of the Party and the state. These two counter-revolutionary cliques had the common criminal motives and purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, namely the dictatorship of the proletariat (including the state organs and military institutions and, in the present case, also including the Chinese Communist Party, the force that exercises leadership over the above-mentioned organs and institutions) in China, conspired together in committing criminal offences, and thus formed a counter-revolutionary alliance. The principal culprits in the case of

the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques are the defendants, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen, Chen Boda, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao, as well as the following who are dead: Lin Biao (formerly vice-chairman of the Eighth and Ninth C.P.C. Central Committees and minister of national defence), Kang Sheng (formerly advisor to the "cultural revolution group under the C.P.C. Central Committee" and vice-chairman of the Tenth C.P.C. Central Committee), Xie Fuzhi (formerly a member of the Political Bureau of the Ninth C.P.C. Central Committee and minister of public security), Ye Qun (formerly a member of the Political Bureau of the Ninth C.P.C. Central Committee and the wife of Lin Biao), Lin Liguo (formerly deputy chief of the Operations Department of the P.L.A. Air Force Headquarters and the son of Lin Biao) and Zhou Yuchi (formerly deputy director of the General Office of the P.L.A. Air Force Headquarters).

It was in the decade of turmoil known as the "great cultural revolution" that the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques carried out their counter-revolutionary criminal activities. During the "great cultural revolution," the political life of the state became extremely abnormal, and the socialist legal system

was seriously undermined. Taking advantage of their positions and power at that time and resorting to every possible means, overt and covert, by pen and by gun, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques framed and persecuted state leaders and leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the democratic parties in a premeditated way, conspired to overthrow the government and sabotage the army, suppressed and persecuted large numbers of cadres, intellectuals and ordinary people from various social strata, poisoned the minds of large numbers of young people, and endangered the life and property and right of autonomy of the people of various national minorities. The Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique plotted to stage an armed coup d'etat and conspired to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong. The Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique plotted to stage an armed rebellion in Shanghai. The criminal activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques lasted for a whole decade, bringing calamities to all fields of work and all regions across the country, subjecting the system of the people's democratic dictatorship and socialist public order in our country to extraordinarily grave danger, inflicting very great damage upon the national economy and all other undertakings, and causing enormous disasters to the people of all nationalities in the country.



Jiang Qing (left) and Zhang Chunqiao handcuffed after being sentenced to death with two years' reprieve.

The acts of the principal culprits in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, which endangered the state and society, constitute criminal offences both under the laws and decrees then in force and under the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China which came into force on January 1, 1980. The duty of this court is to hear the criminal offences committed by the principal culprits in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques and pursue their criminal liability, in strict accordance with the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. This court does not handle other problems of the defendants that do not fall into the category of criminal offences.

Criminal Offences by the Principal Culprits of the Lin-Jiang Cliques

The offences committed by the principal culprits in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques are as follows:

The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques plotted to subvert the government and overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship in China. While formulating the policy for seizing Party and state leadership, Lin Biao said on January 23, 1967: "All power, be it at the top, middle or lower levels, should be seized. In some cases, this should be done soon, in others later. . . . This may be done at the top or lower levels, or done in co-ordination at both levels." Zhang Chunqiao said on January 22: "We must seize power everywhere." From 1967 to 1975, Zhang Chunqiao declared on many occasions that "the 'great cultural revolution'" meant "a change of dynasty." Although the above-mentioned counter-revolutionary aim of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques could not entirely succeed owing to resistance from the Party, the government and the people, they did succeed over a fairly long period of time in seriously disrupting government institutions and affecting their work, seriously undermining the people's public security organs, the people's procuratorates and the people's courts. They controlled leadership in the departments of organization and propaganda under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the departments of culture,

education, health, and nationalities affairs under the State Council, seized leadership in most of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and for a time "smashed" the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and seized part of the leadership in some military institutions.

The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques worked hand in glove in scheming to frame and persecute Liu Shaoqi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China. In August of 1966, Lin Biao asked Ye Qun to dictate to Lei Yingfu, deputy director of the Operations Department of the Headquarters of the P.L.A. General Staff, material containing false charges they had fabricated against Liu Shaoqi, and they instructed Lei Yingfu to put these charges in writing. In December of the same year, Zhang Chunqiao privately summoned Kuai Dafu, a student at Qinghua University, and instigated him to organize a demonstration and agitate first of all in society at large for "overthrowing Liu Shaoqi." In July of 1967, Jiang Qing, in collusion with Kang Sheng and Chen Boda, decided to have Liu Shaoqi persecuted physically, depriving him of his freedom of action ever since. Beginning from May of 1967, Jiang Qing assumed direct control of the "group for inquiring into the special case of Liu Shaoqi and Wang Guangmei" and, in collusion with Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi, directed the group to extort confessions from people arrested and imprisoned and rig up false evidence vilifying Liu Shaoqi as a "renegade," "enemy agent" and "counter-revolutionary." In 1967, in order to fabricate false evidence against Liu Shaoqi, Jiang Qing made the decision to arrest and imprison Yang Yichen, Deputy Governor of Hebei Province (formerly a worker in the organization department of the C.P.C. Manchuria provincial committee), Yang Chengzuo, a professor at the China People's University (formerly a professor at the Catholic University in Beijing and Wang Guangmei's teacher); Wang Guangen, a citizen of Tianjin (formerly assistant manager of the Fengtian Cotton Mill); Hao Miao, Liu Shaoqi's cook, and seven others. When Yang Chengzuo was critically ill, Jiang Qing said to members of the special case group: "Step up the interrogation to squeeze out of him what we need before he dies." As a result of this decision made by Jiang Qing, Yang Chengzuo was hounded to death. The special case group under her control also persecuted Wang Guangen to death. In collusion with Xie Fuzhi,

Jiang Qing ordered people to extort confessions repeatedly from Zhang Zhongyi, a professor at the Hebei Beijing Normal College (formerly a professor at the Catholic University in Beijing and Wang Guangmei's teacher), who was critically ill, so that he died barely two hours after an interrogation to extort confessions from him. In order to rig up false evidence and frame Liu Shaoqi as a "renegade," Jiang Qing, along with Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi and others, ordered the special case group to extort confessions from Ding Juequn, who worked with Liu Shaoqi in the workers' movement in Wuhan in 1927, and Meng Yongqian, who was arrested at the same time as Liu Shaoqi in Shenyang in 1929. As a result of the framing by Jiang Qing and others, Liu Shaoqi was imprisoned and persecuted to death.

The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques framed and persecuted other Party and state leaders. In July of 1967, Qi Benyu, a member of the "cultural revolution group under the C.P.C. Central Committee," with the approval of Kang Sheng, instigated Han Aijing, a student at the Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute, to subject Peng Dehuai, a Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, to physical persecution. As a result, Peng Dehuai was severely wounded with several ribs fractured. On November 3, 1970, Huang Yongsheng agreed to the proposal raised by the group in charge of the special case of Peng Dehuai, that Peng Dehuai be "sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of civil rights for life," in order to continue persecuting him. Peng Dehuai was later tormented to death because of the framing and persecution by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques. In July of 1966, Kang Sheng falsely charged He Long, Vice-Premier and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, with "deploying troops to stage a February mutiny" in Beijing. In August of the same year, Lin Biao instructed Wu Faxian to fabricate charges against He Long. In April of 1968, Li Zuopeng and others falsely charged He Long and others with "usurping army leadership and opposing the Party." Framed by Lin Biao, Kang Sheng and others, He Long was imprisoned and tormented to death. On June 23, 1967, Huang Yongsheng approved the "report for instruction on investigation for the purpose of rounding up renegades," which was submitted by the head of the military control commission stationed in the Guangzhou Municipal Public

Security Bureau, and its appendix, "plan for investigation, No. 1," in a scheme to frame Ye Jianying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as a "renegade." In June of 1968, Huang Yongsheng turned over to Ye Qun the materials charging Ye Jianying with "plotting a counter-revolutionary coup." In August of 1968, Huang Yongsheng and Wu Faxian fabricated facts and framed Luo Ruiqing, Vice-Premier of the State Council, as a "counter-revolutionary who has committed heinous crimes." From late 1966 to 1968, Chen Boda on quite a few occasions framed Lu Dingyi, Vice-Premier of the State Council, as an "active counter-revolutionary," "renegade" and "hidden traitor," and decided to have his health ruined.

On July 21, 1968, Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng drew up a list of names, aiming at framing Members of the Eighth C.P.C. Central Committee. In August of the same year, Kang Sheng again drew up lists of names aimed at framing Members of the Standing Committee of the Third National People's Congress and Standing Committee Members of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. In December of the same year, Xie Fuzhi rigged up the case of a "Chinese communist party (Marxist-Leninist)" with still another list of names. On these four lists, 103 Members and Alternate Members of the Eighth C.P.C. Central Committee, 52 Members of the Third N.P.C. Standing Committee and 76 Standing Committee Members of the Fourth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee were labelled "enemy agents," "renegades," "elements having illicit relations with foreign countries," "counter-revolutionaries," "suspected renegades" or "suspected enemy agents." The people framed were subsequently persecuted. They included the Chairman and seven Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, 12 Vice-Premiers of the State Council, 22 Members and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the General Secretary and 13 Members and Alternate Members of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, six Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and 11 leading members of various democratic parties. From 1966 to 1970, Jiang Qing at various meetings named 24 Members and Alternate Members of the Eighth C.P.C. Central Committee and hurled false charges at them, so that they were persecuted one after another. After Jiang Qing named and made false accusations against

Zhang Linzhi, Minister of the Coal Industry, he was illegally incarcerated and subsequently died of serious injuries from beating.

The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques framed and persecuted large numbers of officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in an attempt to put it under their complete control. On July 25, 1967, Lin Biao called for the "thorough smashing of the P.L.A. General Political Department." Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo respectively framed and persecuted large numbers of officers in the Headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the Air Force and the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques cooked up so many false cases in the Chinese People's Liberation Army that over 80,000 people were framed and persecuted, of whom 1,169 died under persecution.

The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques framed and persecuted Party and government leaders at various levels in an attempt to seize departmental and regional leadership that they had not yet got hold of. In January of 1968, Kang Sheng and others framed cadres in the Organization Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and directly controlled leadership in that department. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques framed and persecuted large numbers of cadres and people's policemen in people's public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts at various levels, of whom 1,565 were hounded to death. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques framed and persecuted large numbers of cadres in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Under the instruction and instigation of Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi and others, leadership of Beijing municipality was seized and 13 of its leading cadres were framed and persecuted. Liu Ren and Deng Tuo, Secretaries of the municipal Party committee, and Vice-Mayors Wu Han and Yue Songsheng, were persecuted to death. Leadership of Shanghai municipality was seized and 12 of its leading cadres were framed and persecuted as a result of the instruction and instigation of Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wen-yuan. Mayor Cao Diqu and Vice-Mayor Jin Zhonghua died from persecution. In 1967 and 1968, Zhang Chunqiao directly manipulated and ordered the "You Xuetao group" in Shanghai to

undertake such special tasks of espionage as tailing, shadowing, kidnapping, ransacking people's homes, taking people into custody, extorting confessions by torture, and fabricating intelligence. The group trumped up false cases, framed and persecuted cadres and ordinary people, and falsely charged leading cadres in east China with "organizing an underground armed detachment south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River" and "plotting a mutiny."

The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques created large numbers of false cases, incited beating, smashing and looting throughout the country, and persecuted large numbers of cadres and ordinary people. In 1967, Kang Sheng and others trumped up the case of a "Xinjiang renegade clique." In 1967 and 1968, Huang Yongsheng and company concocted, one after another, the case of a "Guangdong underground Party organization" and that of a "counter-revolutionary clique" in the P.L.A. Guangzhou Units. Under Chen Boda's instigation, a false case in eastern Hebei Province brought serious consequences with a large number of cadres and ordinary people persecuted in 1967. Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi rigged up the case of "enemy agent Zhao Jianmin" in Yunnan in 1968. In the same year, because of the agitation of Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi, the false case of an "Inner Mongolian people's revolutionary party" entailed disastrous consequences, with large numbers of cadres and ordinary people persecuted or hounded to death or disability. Between 1967 and 1969, the case of a "counter-revolutionary 'northeast gang' that betrayed the Party and capitulated to the enemy" was trumped up under the agitation of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques. In October of 1966, Jiang Qing collaborated with Ye Qun in ordering Jiang Tengjiao to carry out an unlawful search in Shanghai of the homes of Zheng Junli, Zhao Dan, Gu Eryi, Tong Zhiling and Chen Liting, who were later persecuted physically. False cases concocted under the instruction and instigation of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques led to the framing and persecution of large numbers of cadres and ordinary members of Communist Party, government and army organs at various levels and various democratic parties and people's organizations, cadres and other people in various circles and returned overseas Chinese. Among those well-known figures in various circles who were persecuted to death were: noted writers and artists including Lao She, Zhao Shuli,

Zhou Xinfang, Gai Jiaotian, Pan Tianshou, Ying Yunwei, Zheng Junli and Sun Weishi; noted professors including Xiong Qinglai, Jian Bozan, He Sijing, Wang Shourong, Gu Yuzhen, Li Guangtian, Rao Yutai, Liu Pansui and Ma Te; noted scientists including Zhao Jiuzhang, Ye Zhupei, Zhang Zongsui, Liu Chongle, Chen Huanyong and Zhou Ren; famous medical specialists including Hu Zhengxiang, Zhang Changshao, Ji Suhua, Lu Shouyan, Ye Xichun and Li Zhongren; outstanding sports coaches including Fu Qifang, Rong Guotuan and Jiang Yongning; well-known model workers including Meng Tai and Shi Chuanxiang; and well-known figures in overseas Chinese affairs including Fang Fang, Xu Li, Huang Jie, Chen Xujing, Huang Qinshu and Chen Manyun. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques seriously disrupted national unity and had large numbers of cadres and ordinary people of various minority nationalities cruelly persecuted. As a result, Jiyatai and others were persecuted to death.

The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques instigated large-scale incidents of violence among mass organizations throughout the country, attempting thus to seize power and cruelly suppress the people. At the instigation of Zhang Chunqiao, an armed clash, known as the Kangping Road Incident, was triggered in Shanghai on December 28, 1966, resulting in 91 injured and setting a vile precedent for seizing power by instigating violent incidents throughout the country. With the support of Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan, Wang Xiaoyu, then chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, engineered in May of 1967 a violent incident in the compound of the provincial revolutionary committee in Jinan, resulting in 388 persons arrested and imprisoned. On August 4 of the same year, Wang Hongwen organized and directed people to surround and attack the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant, resulting in 650 people imprisoned, injured or maimed.

The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques each plotted to seize supreme Party and state power for itself. While they formed an alliance, their sharp contradictions remained. In 1969, Lin Biao was designated successor to Chairman Mao Zedong. In 1970, Lin Biao realized that the forces of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and company were growing in such a manner as to surpass his own, so he plotted to "take over" the leadership ahead of schedule. While well aware that Jiang Qing

could never succeed in her ambitions, Lin Biao knew that it was impossible for Chairman Mao Zedong to support his "takeover" in advance. Therefore, in September of 1971, the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique decided to cast off its mask and stage an armed coup and assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong. As early as October of 1969, Wu Faxian, commander of the Air Force, turned over to Lin Liguao all power to place the Air Force under his command and at his disposal. In October of 1970, Lin Liguao organized a secret backbone force for the armed coup, which he named the "joint fleet." In March of 1971, Lin Liguao, Zhou Yuchi and others mapped out in Shanghai a plan for the armed coup, which they named *Outline of "Project 571."* In line with the plan for establishing a "command team" as described in the *Outline*, Lin Liguao summoned Jiang Tengjiao and Wang Weiguo, political commissar of the P.L.A. Unit 7341, Chen Liyun, political commissar of the P.L.A. Unit 7350, and Zhou Jianping, deputy commander of the Air Force of the P.L.A. Nanjing Units, to a secret meeting in Shanghai on March 31, at which Jiang Tengjiao was put in charge of liaison between the three places of Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou with a view to co-ordination and concerted operation. On September 5 and 6 of the same year, after receiving secret reports first from Zhou Yuchi and then from Huang Yongsheng about Chairman Mao Zedong's talks which showed that he was aware of Lin Biao's scheme to seize power, Lin Biao and Ye Qun decided to take action to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong on his inspection tour and stage an armed coup. On September 8, Lin Biao issued the following hand-written order for the armed coup: "Expect you to act according to the order transmitted by Comrades Liguao and Yuchi." Lin Liguao and Zhou Yuchi then gave detailed assignments to Jiang Tengjiao and Wang Fei, deputy chief-of-staff of the Air Force Headquarters, and other key members of the "joint fleet." While the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique was plotting intensively for the armed coup, Chairman Mao Zedong, having been alerted by their plot, suddenly changed his itinerary and safely returned to Beijing on September 12.

After the failure of their plan for the assassination, Lin Biao then made preparations for fleeing south with Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng and Qiu Huizuo to Guangzhou, the base where he was prepared to stage the armed coup, in an attempt to set up a

separate central government there and split the state. At Lin Biao's order, Hu Ping, deputy chief-of-staff of the Air Force Headquarters, had eight planes ready for the flight south to Guangzhou. On September 12, he secretly dispatched the special plane, No. 256, to Shanhaiguan for the use of Lin Biao, Ye Qun and Lin Ligu, who were then in Beidaihe. At a few minutes past 10 o'clock that evening, Premier Zhou Enlai inquired about the unexpected dispatch of the special plane, No. 256, to Shanhaiguan and ordered that it be brought back to Beijing at once. Hu Ping lied, saying that the special plane, No. 256, had gone to Shanhaiguan on a training flight and had developed engine trouble, refusing to carry out the order for bringing it back to Beijing. Meanwhile, he reported to Zhou Yuchi that the Premier had inquired about the movement of the plane. Zhou Yuchi in turn reported this to Lin Ligu. While issuing directives to those in charge of the Navy Aviation Corps' Shanhaiguan Airport, first at 23:35 hours on September 12 and then at 00:06 hours on September 13, Li Zuopeng distorted Premier Zhou Enlai's directive that the special plane, No. 256, "Cannot take off without a joint order from four persons," namely, Zhou Enlai, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian and Li Zuopeng, saying, "The plane must not be allowed to take off unless one of the four leading officials gives the order." At 00:20 hours on September 13, when Pan Hao, director of the Navy Aviation Corps' Shanhaiguan Airport, who had discovered the abnormal situation at the time, phoned Li Zuopeng, asking what they should do if the plane were to take off forcibly, Li Zuopeng still did not take any measure to prevent the plane from taking off, thus enabling Lin Biao, Ye Qun and Lin Ligu to defect by the special plane, No. 256. Learning that Premier Zhou Enlai had inquired about the special plane's flight to Shanhaiguan, Lin Biao decided it was impossible to carry out the plan of fleeing south to Guangzhou and setting up a separate government there. So they boarded the plane and took off forcibly at 00:32 hours on September 13 to flee abroad in defection. The plane crashed on the way, killing all those aboard.

After learning about Lin Biao's defection, Zhou Yuchi and others seized the helicopter, No. 3685, in Beijing and took off at 03:15 hours on September 13 to flee the country, but the helicopter was forced to land. Large amounts of confidential state documents stolen by the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique and its

plans for an armed coup were captured from the helicopter.

After Lin Biao and others died on their flight abroad, the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique, in an attempt to seize Party and state leadership, carried on criminal activities to frame and persecute leading members at various levels. From 1974 to 1976, the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique instructed writing groups such as "Liang Xiao," "Chi Heng" and "Luo Siding" to carry out counter-revolutionary agitation for vilifying leading cadres at various levels who had just returned to their posts as "having turned from bourgeois democrats to capitalist-roaders," thus becoming targets of their so-called continued revolution. In 1976, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen created new disturbances throughout the country and framed and persecuted large numbers of leading cadres with the ultimate objective of subverting the government. In March Jiang Qing, in a talk with leading members from 12 provinces and autonomous regions, named a number of leading cadres at central and local levels and hurled false charges at them. In the same year, Zhang Chunqiao instigated Ma Tianshui and Xu Jingxian, vice-chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, to speak at a meeting attended by more than 10,000 people in Shanghai and vilify leading cadres who had resumed work as "turning from bourgeois democrats to capitalist-roaders." In the same year, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wenyuan ordered Lu Ying, editor-in-chief of *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily), to dispatch people to some departments of the State Council and some provinces to cook up materials according to their intentions for framing veteran cadres who had resumed work as "having organized landlords' restitution corps" and "trying to reverse correct verdicts and stage a comeback." They used the materials to justify their seizure of power from those departments and regions which were not yet under their control. From March to May of 1976, the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique made up stories, slandering ordinary people in Nanjing, Beijing and other places who honoured the memory of Premier Zhou Enlai as "counter-revolutionaries." The clique also vilified Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping as "the chief boss behind the counter-revolutionary political incident" at Tian An Men Square and agitated for large-scale suppression and persecution of cadres and ordinary people.

Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hongwen, principal culprits in the case of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique, made Shanghai their base for building and expanding a "militia force" under their direct control. As early as August of 1967, a report cleared by Zhang Chunqiao, entitled "plans of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee for setting up the 'verbal attack and armed defence' headquarters," called for "using the gun to protect revolution made with the pen" and for vigorously building up armed forces under their control. From 1973 to 1976, Wang Hongwen said on many occasions to Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen, key members of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique in Shanghai, that "the army must not be allowed to lead the militia," that "it's Chunqiao and me who organized the people's militia in Shanghai," that "you must run it well for me," that "what worries me most is that the army is not in our hands," and that "we must be prepared for guerrilla warfare," urging them to step up the expansion of the "militia force." The Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique planned to use this armed force which they regarded as their own to engineer an armed rebellion in Shanghai. In August of 1976, Ding Sheng, a remaining confederate of the Lin Biao clique who had thrown his lot with the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique and commander of the P.L.A. Nanjing Units at the time, arrived in Shanghai. He told Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen, "My biggest worry is Unit 6453" stationed near Shanghai, that "I have no control over it" and that "you must be prepared for any eventuality." Ma Tianshui then made a decision and 74,220 rifles, 300 artillery pieces and more than 10 million rounds of ammunition were issued from a munitions depot under their control to the "militia." On September 21, after being briefed in Beijing by Xu Jingxian about Ding Sheng's talk and about the hand-out of weapons to the "militia," Zhang Chunqiao said to Xu Jingxian: "Keep your eyes open for new trends in the class struggle." On September 23, Wang Hongwen made a telephone call to Wang Xiuzhen, saying: "Be on your guard, for the struggle isn't over yet. The bourgeoisie inside the Party will not be reconciled to defeat." On October 8, after learning that Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen had been taken into custody, Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and others decided to stage an armed rebellion. The command teams they had organized for the armed rebellion then moved into their command posts, and 15 transmitter-

receivers were installed to link them up by telecommunications. They also assembled and deployed 33,500 "militiamen." On October 9, Shi Shangying, who was in charge of the Shanghai militia headquarters, ordered that the "militia" be concentrated with over 27,000 guns and artillery pieces of various types. On October 12, Zhong Dingdong, another member in charge of the Shanghai militia headquarters, drew up two specific operation plans, code named "Han No. 1" and "Fang No. 2." On the evening of the same day, Wang Shaoyong, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Zhu Yongjia, leading member of the Shanghai writing group, Chen Ada, leading member of the industrial and communication group of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and others met to plan production stoppages, strikes, parades and demonstrations. They put forward the counter-revolutionary slogans "Return Jiang Qing to us," "Return Chunqiao to

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us," "Return Wen Yuan to us" and "Return Hongwen to us," readying themselves for "a life-and-death struggle." Thanks to the powerful measures adopted by the Party Central Committee and the struggle waged by the people of Shanghai, their scheme for an armed coup failed to materialize.

This court has held a total of 42 sessions for investigation and debate, during which 49 witnesses and victims appeared in court to testify, and 873 pieces of evidence were examined. The above-mentioned offences committed by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques have been verified by great amounts of material and documentary evidence, conclusions of expert corroboration, testimonies of witnesses and statements of victims. The facts are clear and the evidence conclusive.

Criminal Liability of the Ten Principal Culprits

Since Lin Biao, Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi, Ye Qun, Lin Liguang and Zhou Yuchi, who were among the 16 principal culprits in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, are dead, the Special Procuratorate under the Supreme People's Procuratorate has decided not to pursue their criminal liability, in accordance with Article 11 of the Law of Criminal Procedure of the People's Republic of China. The Special Procuratorate also decides that except Jiang Qing and the other nine principal culprits, the other defendants in the case will be dealt with separately according to law. Following are the offences committed by Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wen Yuan, Wang Hongwen, Chen Boda, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao, for which they should be held criminally liable as confirmed by this court:

(1) The defendant, Jiang Qing, who acted as a ringleader in organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. Jiang Qing framed and persecuted Liu Shaoqi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China. Working in collaboration with Kang Sheng and Chen Boda, she decided in July of 1967 to have Liu Shaoqi persecuted physically and hence deprived of the freedom of action. From May of 1967, Jiang Qing assumed direct control of the "group for inquiring into the special case of Liu Shaoqi and

Wang Guangmei" and, in collusion with Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi, ordered the group to extort confessions from those arrested and put in custody, concoct false evidence and frame Liu Shaoqi as a "renegade," "enemy agent" and "counter-revolutionary." In order to rig up false evidence and persecute Liu Shaoqi, Jiang Qing made the decision in 1967 to arrest and imprison Yang Yichen, Yang Chengzuo, Wang Guanggen, Hao Miao and seven others. When Yang Chengzuo was critically ill, Jiang Qing decided to "step up the interrogation" of him. As a result, Yang Chengzuo was persecuted to death. The special case group under Jiang Qing's direction also had Wang Guanggen persecuted to death. In collusion with Xie Fuzhi, Jiang Qing ordered that repeated actions be taken to extort confessions from Zhang Zhongyi who was critically ill. As a result, he died just two hours after an interrogation. In collaboration with Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi and others, Jiang Qing instructed the special case group to extract confessions from Ding Juequn and Meng Yongqian and rig up false evidence for framing Liu Shaoqi as a "renegade." As a result of the false charges made by Jiang Qing and others, Liu Shaoqi was imprisoned and persecuted to death.

On July 21, 1968, Jiang Qing worked hand in glove with Kang Sheng in cooking up such false charges as "renegade," "enemy agent" or "element having illicit relations with foreign countries" against 88 Members and Alternate Members of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

From 1966 to 1970, Jiang Qing named 24 Members and Alternate Members of the Eighth C.P.C. Central Committee and hurled false charges at them at various meetings. As a result, they were persecuted one after another.

On December 14, 1966, Jiang Qing attacked Zhang Linzhi (Minister of the Coal Industry — Ed.) by name on false charges. As a result, Zhang Linzhi was illegally incarcerated and beaten up, and he later died from serious wounds. On December 27 of the same year, Jiang Qing smeared Shi Chuanxiang, a national model worker and a street cleaner in Beijing, as a "scab." Shi Chuanxiang thus suffered serious maltreatment and later died from torment.

In October of 1966, Jiang Qing collaborated with Ye Qun in ordering Jiang Tengjiao to search and ransack the homes of Zheng Junli and four other persons in Shanghai, which was against the law. As a result, they were persecuted physically.

In 1976, Jiang Qing worked hand in glove with Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen to create new disturbances across the country. In a talk to leading members of 12 provinces and autonomous regions in March of the same year, Jiang Qing attacked a number of central and local leading cadres by name on false charges.

Jiang Qing was a ringleader of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques. She bore direct or indirect responsibilities for all the offences, committed during the decade of turmoil by the counter-revolutionary clique she organized and led, of endangering the People's Republic of China, working to overthrow the government and tyrannizing the people.

The defendant, Jiang Qing, has been found guilty of organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of plotting to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, of conducting propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary purposes as provided in Article 102, and of framing and persecuting people as provided in Article 138. She caused particularly grave harm to the state and the people in a particularly flagrant way.

(2) The defendant, Zhang Chunqiao, who collaborated with Jiang Qing in organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. As the initiator and an all-time instigator and plotter in seizing power from the people's democratic political power during the decade of turmoil, caused extremely grave harm to the state and the people.

In January of 1967, Zhang Chunqiao said: "We must seize power everywhere." From 1967 to 1975, he said on many occasions that "the great cultural revolution" meant "a change of dynasty." He worked hand in glove with Jiang Qing in leading their counter-revolutionary clique in a great deal of activities aimed at usurping Party and state leadership.

In order to seize leadership of Shanghai municipality, Zhang Chunqiao triggered off an armed clash in Shanghai on December 28, 1966, known as the Kangping Road Incident, which resulted in 91 injured. In May of 1967, he supported Wang Xiaoyu to engineer a violent incident in Jinan, which resulted in 388 persons arrested and imprisoned.

In December of 1966, Zhang Chunqiao summoned Kuai Dafu alone and instructed him to organize a demonstration and agitate for "overthrowing Liu Shaoqi" for the first time in society at large.

Leadership of Shanghai municipality was seized under Zhang Chunqiao's instruction and instigation. Twelve leading cadres of the municipality were labelled "renegades," "enemy agents" or "counter-revolutionaries." Cao Diqu and Jin Zhonghua were persecuted to death.

Controlled and directed by Zhang Chunqiao, the "You Xuetao group" carried out special tasks of espionage, trumped up cases to persecute cadres and other people, and falsely charged leading cadres in east China with "organizing an underground armed detachment south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River" and "plotting a mutiny."

In 1976, Zhang Chunqiao collaborated with Jiang Qing, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen in creating new disturbances across the country. In March of the same year, Zhang Chunqiao instructed Ma Tianshui and Xu Jingxian to smear, at a mass meeting of 10,000 people in Shanghai, those leading cadres who had resumed work as having turned "from bourgeois democrats into capitalist-roaders" and become targets of what they called continued revolution.

Zhang Chunqiao, in collusion with Wang Hongwen and others, made Shanghai their base for building up a "militia force" under their direct control, and plotted an armed rebellion there.

The defendant, Zhang Chunqiao, has been found guilty of organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of scheming to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, of plotting an armed rebellion as provided in Article 93, of conducting propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary purposes as provided in Article 102, and of framing and persecuting people as provided in Article 138. He caused particularly grave harm to the state and the people in a particularly flagrant way.

(3) The defendant, Yao Wenyuan, who organized and led a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary

clique. He took an active part in Jiang Qing's activities to seize supreme power.

Yao Wenyuan directly controlled the mass media and conducted propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary ends over a long period. From 1974 to 1976, he instructed writing groups including "Liang Xiao," "Chi Heng" and "Luo Siding" to vilify leading cadres at various levels who had resumed work, accusing them of having turned "from bourgeois democrats into capitalist-roaders" and become targets of the so-called continued revolution, thus agitating for framing and persecuting them.

In 1967, Yao Wenyuan took an active part in seizing leadership of Shanghai municipality. He joined in framing leading cadres of the municipality including Cao Diqu.

Yao Wenyuan was one of those who supported Wang Xiaoyu's plan to engineer a violent incident in Jinan in May of 1967.

In 1976, Yao Wenyuan collaborated with Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hong-

wen in creating new disturbances across the country. From January to September of the same year, he instructed Lu Ying to dispatch people to some departments of the State Council and some provinces to fabricate materials according to their intentions so as to frame those leading cadres who had resumed work. From March to May of the same year, Yao Wenyuan, by trumping up charges, smeared people in Nanjing, Beijing and other places who mourned the death of Premier Zhou Enlai as "counter-revolutionaries," falsely charged Deng Xiaoping with being the "chief boss behind the counter-revolutionary political incident" at Tian An Men Square, and agitated for suppressing and persecuting large numbers of cadres and ordinary people.

The defendant, Yao Wenyuan, has been found guilty of organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of plotting to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, of conducting propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary

For Your Reference

Criminal Law Articles Mentioned In the Written Judgment

Article 90 Any act which jeopardizes the People's Republic of China for the purpose of overthrowing the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and overthrowing the socialist system is a counter-revolutionary offence.

Article 92 Whoever conspires to overthrow the government or split the state shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or to imprisonment for not less than ten years.

Article 93 Whoever instigates, seduces or buys over any state functionary or any member of the armed forces, the people's police or the militia to go over to the enemy and turn traitor, or to rebel treacherously, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or to imprisonment for not less than ten years.

Article 98 Whoever organizes or leads a counter-revolutionary group shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than five years; other active participants in such a group shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, or to detention, or to public surveillance, or to deprivation of political rights.

Article 101 Whoever kills or injures a person by poisoning, spreading disease germs or by other

means for the purpose of counter-revolution shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or to imprisonment for not less than ten years or, in less serious cases, to imprisonment for from three to ten years.

Article 102 Whoever commits any of the following acts for the purpose of counter-revolution shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, or to detention, or to public surveillance, or to deprivation of political rights; chief offenders, or any others who commit any such offences in serious degree, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than five years

(1) Inciting the masses to resist or sabotage the implementation of any law or decree, and

(2) Inciting others to overthrow the state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system through counter-revolutionary posters or leaflets or by other means

Article 103 Whoever commits any of the counter-revolutionary offences specified in this chapter, with the exception of Articles 98, 99 and 102, and causes particularly grave harm to the state and the people in a particularly flagrant case may be sentenced to death

ends as provided in Article 102, and of framing and persecuting people as provided in Article 138.

(4) The defendant, Wang Hongwen, who organized and led a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. He took an active part in Jiang Qing's activities to seize supreme power.

On December 28, 1966, Wang Hongwen participated in triggering off the Kangping Road Incident of violence, which resulted in 91 injured. On August 4, 1967, he organized and directed people to surround and attack the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant, and 650 people were imprisoned, wounded or maimed.

In 1976, Wang Hongwen collaborated with Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan in creating new disturbances across the country. He instructed Lu Ying to dispatch people to a number of provinces to fabricate materials according to their intentions for framing leading cadres who had resumed work.

Working in collusion with Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen made Shanghai their base for building up a "militia force" under their direct control. He instructed Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen time and again to step up the expansion of the "militia force," and plotted an armed rebellion in Shanghai.

The defendant, Wang Hongwen, has been found guilty of organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of conspiring to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, of instigating an armed rebellion as provided in Article 93, of causing injury to people for counter-revolutionary purposes as provided in Article 101, and of framing and persecuting people as provided in Article 138.

(5) The defendant, Chen Boda, who played an active part in a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. He took an active part in the activities of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing to seize supreme power.

Article 138 Persecution of a cadre or any common citizen on a false charge by any means whatsoever shall be strictly prohibited. Whoever fabricates facts to bring a false charge against another person (including a convict in prison), shall be subject to criminal sanction in the light of the nature, seriousness and consequences of the offence of fabricated charge and in accordance with the prescribed penalty for such an offence. A state functionary found guilty of bringing a false charge against another person shall be punished more heavily.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply to a person who institutes charges against another person mistakenly rather than makes a deliberate frame-up or provides misinformation against him.

Article 20 An attempt is where the commission of an offence is begun but not consummated for reasons beyond the offender's control.

The penalty for an attempt may be lighter or be mitigated in comparison with that for a consummated offence.

Article 43 The death penalty shall be imposed only on offenders who have committed the most heinous crimes. Where immediate execution is not deemed necessary, an offender whose offence warrants a death sentence, may be sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve to be announced at the same time so as to reform him through labour and see how he will behave.

With the exception of those handed down by the Supreme People's Court pursuant to law, all

death sentences shall be submitted to the Supreme People's Court for examination and approval. A death sentence with reprieve may be handed down by a higher people's court or may become final after its examination and approval.

Article 52 Counter-revolutionaries shall be deprived of political rights; where necessary, offenders guilty of seriously disrupting public order may also be deprived of such rights.

Article 53 An offender sentenced to death or life imprisonment shall be permanently deprived of political rights.

Where a death sentence with reprieve, or a sentence of life imprisonment, is reduced to fixed-term imprisonment, the period of deprivation of political rights shall be converted to a term from three years to ten years.

Article 64 With the exception of those sentenced to death or to life imprisonment, offenders who have committed several offences prior to judgment are liable to a compound penalty, the period of which shall be no longer than the sum of the periods of the individual penalties nor shorter than the longest among them, to be decided at the discretion of the court. However, the period of the compound penalty shall not exceed three years if the penalty is public surveillance, nor exceed one year if the penalty is detention, nor exceed 20 years if the penalty is fixed-term imprisonment.

The supplementary penalty imposed for any of the several offences shall still be enforced.

Chen Boda controlled the mass media and conducted propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary purposes. In 1966, he raised such slogans as "sweep away all monsters and demons" and whipped up extensive framing and persecution of cadres and ordinary people.

In July of 1967, Chen Boda collaborated with Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng in deciding to have Liu Shaoqi persecuted physically and deprived of his freedom of action ever since.

From late 1966 to 1968, Chen Boda on quite a few occasions smeared Lu Dingyi, Vice-Premier of the State Council, as an "active counter-revolutionary," "renegade" and "hidden traitor," and decided to have his health ruined.

In December of 1967, Chen Boda said in Tangshan that the C.P.C. organization in eastern Hebei Province "was probably a party of Kuomintang-Communist co-operation, and in fact it might be the Kuomintang members, or renegades, who were playing a dominant role here." A case was thus trumped up at his instigation, which brought serious consequences, with many cadres and ordinary people in eastern Hebei persecuted.

The defendant, Chen Boda, has been found guilty of actively joining a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of conspiring to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, of conducting propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary purposes as provided in Article 102, and of framing and persecuting people as provided in Article 138.

(6) The defendant, Huang Yongsheng, who organized and led a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. He actively participated in Lin Biao's activities to seize supreme power.

On November 3, 1970, Huang Yongsheng agreed to the proposal raised by the group in charge of the special case of Peng Dehuai that "Peng Dehuai be dismissed from all posts inside and outside the Party, expelled from the Party for good, sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of civil rights for life." As a result, Peng Dehuai was subsequently persecuted.

In June of 1967, Huang Yongsheng approved the "report for instruction on investigation for the purpose of rounding up renegades," which was submitted by the head of the military control commission stationed in the Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau, and its ap-

pendix, "plan for investigation, No. 1," scheming to frame Ye Jianying as a "renegade." In June of 1968, he turned over to Ye Qun materials falsely charging Ye Jianying with "plotting a counter-revolutionary coup."

In 1968, Huang Yongsheng, in collaboration with Wu Faxian, fabricated charges against Luo Ruiqing, smearing him as a "counter-revolutionary who has committed heinous crimes." Huang Yongsheng also framed leading cadres in the Headquarters of the P.L.A. General Staff. In December of the same year, he slandered the P.L.A. General Political Department as "recruiting renegades" and took an active part in Lin Biao's criminal activities for the "thorough smashing of the P.L.A. General Political Department."

From October of 1967 to March of 1968, Huang Yongsheng proposed to investigate the history of the underground C.P.C. organization in Guangdong Province before liberation and decided to examine the records of Wen Niansheng, Deputy Commander of the P.L.A. Guangzhou Units, and others. This gave rise to the false cases of the "Guangdong underground Party organization" and a "counter-revolutionary clique" in the P.L.A. Guangzhou Units. As a result, large numbers of cadres and ordinary people were framed and persecuted, and the Vice-Governor of Guangdong, Lin Qiangyun, and Wen Niansheng were persecuted to death.

On September 6, 1971, Huang Yongsheng secretly informed Lin Biao of Chairman Mao Zedong's talks which showed he was aware that Lin Biao was conspiring to seize power. This prompted Lin Biao's decision to take action to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong and engineer an armed coup d'etat.

The defendant, Huang Yongsheng, has been found guilty of organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of conspiring to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, and of framing and persecuting people as provided in Article 138.

(7) The defendant, Wu Faxian, who organized and led a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. He actively participated in Lin Biao's activities to seize supreme power.

Receiving Lin Biao's instructions in August of 1966, Wu Faxian had materials prepared on

September 3, accusing He Long of plotting to seize leadership in the Air Force, and sent them to Lin Biao. In August of 1968, Wu Faxian, in collaboration with Huang Yongsheng, fabricated charges against Luo Ruiqing, smearing him as a "counter-revolutionary who has committed heinous crimes."

Wu Faxian laid false charges against a number of leading cadres in the Air Force, alleging that they attempted to "seize power." He approved the detention and persecution of 174 cadres and rank-and-filers in the Air Force, among whom Gu Qian, Chief of Staff of the Air Force Command of the P.L.A. Nanjing Units, and Liu Shanben, deputy superintendent of the Air Force Academy, were persecuted to death.

In October of 1969, Wu Faxian turned over to Lin Liguao all power to place the Air Force under his command and at his disposal, thus enabling him to form a "joint fleet," which constituted the backbone force in the plot of the Lin Biao counter-revolutionary clique to assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong and stage an armed coup d'etat.

The defendant, Wu Faxian, has been found guilty of organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of conspiring to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, and of persecuting people on false charges as provided in Article 138.

(8) The defendant, Li Zuopeng, who organized and led a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. Li Zuopeng took an active part in Lin Biao's activities to seize supreme power.

In April of 1968, he falsely accused He Long and others of trying to "usurp army leadership and oppose the Party." He attacked 120 cadres in the Navy by name on false charges.

At 11:35 p.m. on September 12 and at 00:06 a.m. on September 13, 1971, Li Zuopeng twice distorted Premier Zhou Enlai's directive just before the defection of Lin Biao and Ye Qun. When Pan Hao, director of the Navy Aviation Corps' Shanhaiguan Airport, in an emergency phone call at 00:20 a.m. on September 13, asked for instruction on what he should do if the plane were to take off forcibly, Li Zuopeng did not take any measure to prevent the takeoff, thus allowing Lin Biao to escape abroad by air.

Afterwards, Li Zuopeng tried to cover up his crime by altering the logbook entry of the relevant phone calls.

The defendant, Li Zuopeng, has been found guilty of organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of conspiring to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, and of framing and persecuting people as provided in Article 138.

(9) The defendant, Qiu Huizuo, who organized and led a counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. Qiu Huizuo took an active part in Lin Biao's activities to seize supreme power.

In 1967, Qiu Huizuo instructed some persons to steal the archives of the P.L.A. General Political Department and framed cadres in the department. He played an important role in Lin Biao's criminal activities of "smashing the General Political Department."

Between 1967 and 1971, Qiu Huizuo set up a kangaroo court in the P.L.A. General Logistics Department to extort confessions through torture, and directly framed and persecuted 462 cadres and ordinary people, among whom Tang Ping, Zhou Changgeng, Gu Zizhuang, Zhang Shusen, Shen Maoxing, Wang Shuchen, Zhang Lingdou and Hua Diping were persecuted to death.

The defendant, Qiu Huizuo, has been found guilty of organizing and leading a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of conspiring to overthrow the government as provided in Article 92, and of framing and persecuting people as provided in Article 138.

(10) The defendant, Jiang Tengjiao, who played an active role in the counter-revolutionary clique for the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic dictatorship, was a principal culprit in the case of the counter-revolutionary clique. On March 31, 1971, Jiang Tengjiao attended a secret meeting called by Lin Liguao in Shanghai to establish a "command team" for an armed coup, at which he was made the person responsible for liaison between the three places of Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou "with a view to co-ordination and concerted operation." Having received, via Lin

Liguo, a hand-written order from Lin Biao on September 8 for an armed coup, Jiang Tengjiao took part in working out the details for assassinating Chairman Mao Zedong, and assumed the position of first-line commander for action in the Shanghai area. Following the failure of the plot to murder Chairman Mao Zedong, Jiang Tengjiao took an active part in the counter-revolutionary action of Lin Biao and Ye Qun in preparing for fleeing south to Guangzhou.

The defendant, Jiang Tengjiao, has been found guilty of playing an active role in a counter-revolutionary clique as provided in Article 98 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, of instigating an armed rebellion as provided in Article 93, and of attempting to kill people for counter-revolutionary purposes as provided in Article 101.

Among the above-mentioned defendants, Wang Hongwen, Chen Boda, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao each gave an account of the offences he had committed. Jiang Tengjiao confessed his offences the day after Lin Biao's defection. Wu Faxian, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao exposed crimes committed by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and other co-defendants in the case. Huang Yongsheng confessed some of his offences. Yao Wenyuan described his offences as mistakes and denied that they were crimes. Zhang Chunqiao refused to answer the questions put to him by the bench. Jiang Qing disrupted order in court.

Judgment on the Defendants According To Criminal Law

In view of the facts, nature and degree of the offences Jiang Qing and the other nine defendants committed and the damage they did to society, and in accordance with Articles 90, 92, 93, 98, 101, 102, 103 and 138, as well as Articles 20, 43, 52, 53 and 64, of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, this court now passes the following judgment:

Jiang Qing is sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve and permanent deprivation of political rights:

Zhang Chunqiao is sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve and permanent deprivation of political rights;

Yao Wenyuan is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years;

Wang Hongwen is sentenced to life imprisonment and permanent deprivation of political rights;

Chen Boda is sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years;

Huang Yongsheng is sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years;

Wu Faxian is sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years;

Li Zuopeng is sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years;

Qiu Huizuo is sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years;

Jiang Tengjiao is sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for five years.

The fixed terms of imprisonment for those listed above who are sentenced to such a penalty shall run from the first day of enforcement of the sentences. Where an offender has been held in prior custody, the duration of such custody shall be deducted from the term of imprisonment at the rate of one day for each day spent in prior custody.

This judgment is final.

The Special Court under the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China

President of the Supreme People's Court and concurrently President of the Special Court: Jiang Hua

Vice-Presidents: Wu Xiuquan, Zeng Hanzhou and Huang Yukun

Judges: Wang Wenzheng, Wang Zhidao, Wang Zhanping, Gan Ying, Shi Xiaotan, Ning Huanxing, Situ Qing, Qu Yucai, Zhu Lizhi, Ren Chenghong, Ren Lingyun, Liu Liying, Liu Jiguang, Xu Zongqi, Yan Xinmin, Su Ziheng, Wu Baosan, Li Minggui, Li Yi, Wu Maosun, Shen Jian, Zhang Shirong, Zhang Min, Fan Zhi, Fei Xiaotong, Luo Tongqi, Gao Chaoxun, Gao Bin, Huang Liangchen, Cao Lizhou and Zhai Xuexi

(Subheads and boldface are ours. The judgment was read out on January 25. — Ed.)

SPORTS

Ten Top Stars

Chen Xiaoxia and nine others were chosen on January 20 as the ten best athletes in China for 1980. The selection was sponsored by ten media organizations in Beijing.

Chen is an 18-year-old diver. Already honoured as one of the top ten Chinese athletes of 1979, she headed the 1980 list by racking up 160,607 of the 174,367 votes. Chen's unique diving skills enabled her to take the gold medal in the women's platform event at the Martini International Tournament last November.

Runner-up was 20-year-old volleyball spiker Lang Ping with 158,116 votes. She is 1.84 metres tall and can jump as high as 3.17 metres. She distinguished herself in 1980 against strong teams from Japan, the United States and other countries. She was awarded the best spiker's prize at the Bremen International Volleyball Tournament early in January.

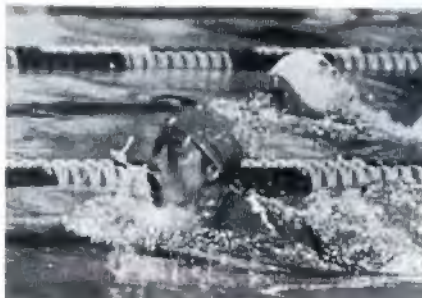
Swimmer Liang Weifen, 18, got 144,641 votes to come third. From a family of boat people, Liang displayed her talents for the first time last year. She successively won the first place at international swimming competitions in Yugoslavia in July last year and defeated the

famous American swimmer Tracy Caulkins in Beijing last August. Later, she took first place in the women's 100-metre breast stroke event at the Hawaii International Swimming Invitation Tournament in one minute 12.84 seconds, improving the Asian record.

The seven other stars chosen were: Guo Yuehua (143,665 votes), 25, a table tennis player who twice was the men's singles runner-up at the world championships and captured the men's singles title at the First World Cup Table Tennis Championships in 1980; Wu Shude (122,503 votes), 22, a weightlifter who bettered the 52-kilogramme-category world



Chen Xiaoxia



Liang Weifen



Guo Yuehua



Lang Ping



Wu Shude



Rong Zhihang



Li Yuejiu



Zou Zhenxian



Li Culing



Han Jian

snatch record by snatching up 112 kilogrammes at a national weightlifting tournament in April; Rong Zhihang (106,212 votes), 33, who distinguished himself in world play and led the Chinese national football team in winning the World Cup Asia Group Four Qualifying Rounds Final in December at which he was chosen the "best attacking player"; gymnasts Li Yuejiu (94,718 votes) and Li Culing (91,251 votes) who won the men's floor exercise and the women's individual all-round title respectively at the Hartford International Gymnastics Invitation Championships; badminton player Han Jian (87,477 votes) who beat Liem Swie King, the "world badminton

King," last February; and Zou Zhenxian (83,425 votes) who won the triple jump with 16.9 metres at the International Liberty Bell Track and Field Classics in Philadelphia in July last year.

Selection of the nation's ten top athletes aroused great public interests. Many sports fans sent the stars poems, drawings and souvenirs along with letters of congratulations.

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Ordos Man Fossils Discovered

Nine fossils of Ordos Man, dating back 30,000 to 60,000 years, were uncovered at the Sjara-Osso-Gol Culture site on the Ordos Plateau of south Inner Mongolia in July and August last year. The find includes skull fragments, a lower jaw, a shoulder blade, a humerus and a fibula.

During the last three years, the Lanzhou Desert Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences has found 11 other fossils of Ordos Man.

At the culture site, scientists have also unearthed over 100

stone implements, cores and flakes and many fossil fragments belonging to 45 species of animals, such as extinct elephants, the woolly rhinoceros, the giant-antler deer, the spiral-horn antelope and primitive oxen. The scientists have studied the site and are planning to write a book on their findings.

Ordos Man, a type of homo sapiens that lived during the Old Stone Age in China, represents a fairly late stage in the development of early man. French paleontologists Father Emile Licent and Pierre Teilhard de Chardin discovered a child's incisor fossil at the site in 1922-23. Later, Chinese paleoanthropologist Jia Lanpo identified two thigh bone fossils and a humerus from the site as belonging to Ordos Man.

The new discoveries have provided abundant material for studying the morphology of Ordos Man and his position in the development of mankind. They will also be helpful in correlating the strata of the late Pleistocene in north China and in studying the ancient geographical environment and the formation and evolution of the Ordos Desert.

Humour — In China



Make it
wider

Make it
narrower



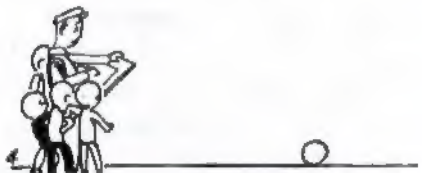
Make it
taller

Make it
lower...



Too many cooks ...

Wang Sihua

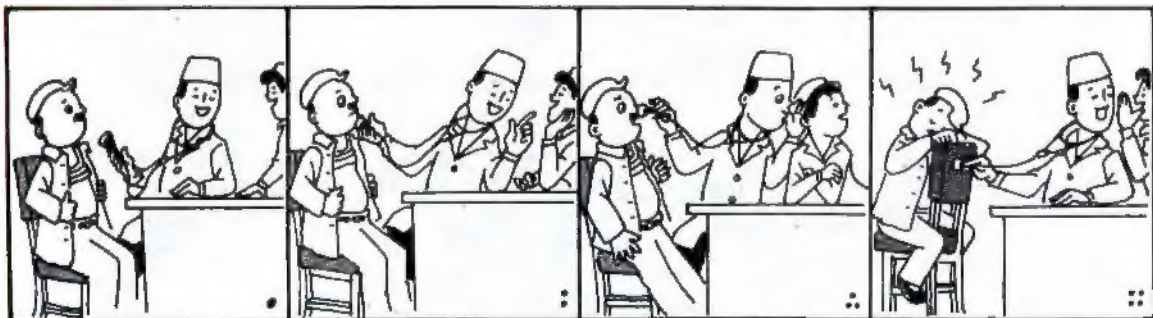


Sketch from life.

Liu Manhua

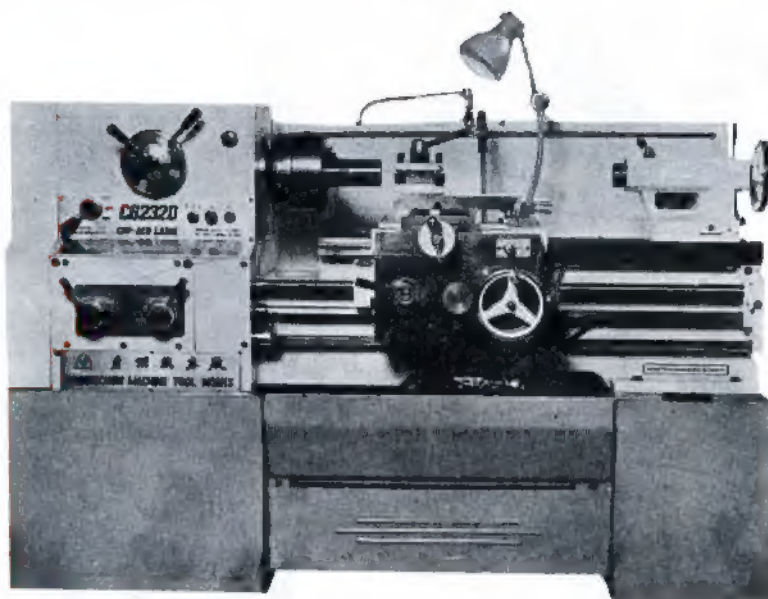
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